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POLICE POWER — REGULATION OF BUSINESS AND OCCUPATIONS — NINE-HOUR LAW FOR WOMEN. — A Michigan statute provided that no female should be employed in any factory, mill, warehouse, etc., for more than fifty-four hours in any week, nor more than ten hours in any day, with the exception of persons engaged in preserving perishable goods in fruit and vegetable canning establishments. *Held*, that the statute is constitutional. *Withey v. Bloem*, 128 N. W. 913 (Mich.).

For a discussion of the principles involved, see 21 HARV. L. REV. 495, 544.

POLICE POWER — REGULATION OF BUSINESS AND OCCUPATIONS — REQUIREMENT OF BANK DEPOSITORS' GUARANTY FUND — COMPULSORY INCORPORATION OF BANKS. — A state statute provided that every state bank should pay an annual assessment of one per cent of its deposits for the purpose of creating a common guaranty fund for depositors. *Held*, that the statute is constitutional. *Noble State Bank v. Haskell*, U. S. Sup. Ct., Jan. 3, 1911.

A similar state statute also restricted the business of banking to corporations. *Held*, that the statute is constitutional. *Shallenberger v. First State Bank of Holstein*, U. S. Sup. Ct., Jan. 3, 1911.

The first decision affirms a case discussed in 22 HARV. L. REV. 231. See also 23 HARV. L. REV. 292, where the case reversed by the second decision is discussed. For a discussion of the principles peculiar to the second case, see also 23 HARV. L. REV. 629.

POWERS — TERMINATION OF PRECEDING ESTATE — DESTINATION OF INCOME UNTIL APPOINTMENT. — Under a marriage settlement funds were settled in trust for the husband for life or until bankruptcy, then in trust for the issue of the marriage as he should appoint, and in default of appointment, for all the children. The husband became bankrupt without having exercised his power. *Held*, that those taking under the gift over are entitled to interest accruing prior to an appointment. *In re Master's Settlement*, 55 Sol. J. 170 (Eng., Ch. D., Dec. 21, 1910).

Where there is a power of appointment with a gift over in default of exercise of the power, it is well settled that upon termination of the prior estate before the power is exercised, those taking in default of appointment take a present vested interest subject to be divested by a subsequent appointment. *Doe v. Martin*, 4 T. R. 39. And having such an estate they are entitled to the present enjoyment of their interest unless a provision for accumulation has been made. *Coleman v. Seymour*, 1 Ves. 209. Clearly no accumulation was intended here and the result arrived at is sound.

QUASI-CONTRACTS — RECOVERY FOR BENEFITS CONFERRED WITHOUT CONTRACT — OWNER'S ACQUIESCENCE PROCURED BY FRAUD. — The steamship *Olympia* with a cargo of coal was stranded on a reef. One Pierce, master of a pilot boat, in a uniform donned for the purpose of deceit, boarded the *Olympia* and told the master, a foreigner, that he was authorized to assist the vessel. The master acquiesced and Pierce ordered the men from the libellant's boats to come on board and jettison the coal. The jettison lightened the vessel and aided her in floating. *Held*, that the men who did the work are entitled to recover compensation for it. *The Olympia*, 181 Fed. 187 (Dist. Ct., S. D. Fla.).

There was no obligation imposed by law on the defendant to save the vessel which was so affected with a public interest that the law would grant recovery to one performing it for him. See KEENER, QUASI-CONTRACTS, 341. The plaintiffs' only ground for recovery is that the services rendered preserved the defendant's property; but no recovery is allowed if the service is against the owner's protest. *Earle v. Coburn*, 130 Mass. 596. Even if the service is rendered without the defendant's knowledge the majority of courts do not allow recovery.